

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The Sentinel is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

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For two months, 2.00
Three months, 3.00
Six months, 5.00

We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

FROM GEORGIA.

Arms being secretly distributed--Prompt Action of Gen. Steedman.

By the steamer Minnetonka, which arrived at Philadelphia on Friday morning, from Savannah, we have papers to the 5th: Gen. Steedman has issued the following:

IMPORTANT ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA,
Office of the Provost Marshal General,
Augusta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1865.

Provost Marshal General's Order, No. 3.

Information having been received at these headquarters that large numbers of Confederate and United States firearms are distributed over the State in the hands of designing persons; and it appearing that the peace of the State, the lives of the citizens, and the security of property are thereby greatly endangered, it is ordered:

First: That within thirty days next hereafter, all such arms of every description, together with all ammunition and munitions of war whatever, now in the hands of private persons, in this State, be turned over to the nearest Provost Marshal.

Second: That after the expiration of said thirty days, all Assistant Provost Marshals within this department are directed to seize all such firearms and munitions of war found in the hands of any one within their respective districts, and all persons found with such arms will be arrested and forwarded with the arms to these headquarters.

Third: Assistant Provost Marshals are hereby authorized to grant permits to such persons, as in their judgment are entitled to them, to retain private arms for sporting purposes, using their most discretion to prevent improper persons from enjoying this privilege.

By command of Major General Steedman:
C. H. GROSVENER,
Brevet Brigadier General and Provost Marshal General.

The Savannah Republican, commenting on this order says:

"Major-General Steedman, having received information of a certain nature which the interests of the Government render it not advisable for him to publish at this time, has wisely, we think, ordered all arms and ammunition to be turned over to the provost marshals, except in cases where responsible and orderly people have received special permits to retain firearms."

The Right Spirit.

Mr. William Crutchfield, a bold, thorough-going Union man of East Tennessee, who was arrested and imprisoned by the agents of the Confederate Government for his Unionism, makes an appeal to the Union men of Tennessee through the Chattanooga Gazette, not to persecute the Rebel soldiers who have returned to their homes under a pledge of safety and protection upon returning to their allegiance and loyalty to the country.—Louisville Journal.

He says to his compatriots: "Be just, be generous, be magnanimous." Thus it is, the bravest are always the tenderest, the most forgiving.

"Remember the truly brave, noble and generous never insult or mistreat a fallen foe. When you appeal to brute force, laying law and order aside, you are at sea without rudder or compass, and will most suddenly be cast upon the breakers."

Will you not learn wisdom from the errors of the past? Will you force these men who, in good faith, have laid down their arms, believing in and relying fully upon the generous terms given by the military and civil rulers, and still extended by your present Chief Executive.

For shame, my fellow countrymen, pause, consider, look well as to what you do.

"He that subdueth his own spirit is greater than the warrior that taketh a city."

Now that the rebellion has been crushed and your erring brethren having failed, submitting to the terms as laid down by our Government, do not throw impediments in the way, but learn to forget and forgive. Reach forth the right hand of fellowship; bid your erring brethren return, convince them that there is room for us all, that they were in error when telling us that this State could only hold one side; convince them that you are for the Union, the Constitution, and the law.

Let the past be forgotten; let us live for the future; we are one people, one tongue, one kindred.

Let the rose again bloom, the vine and fig flourish. Let us be good in greatness and great in goodness. In so doing the tear of the orphan and the prayer of the widow will ascend to heaven, blessing you."

That is the true-kind of patriotism. That spirit manifested by all will make the Union co-existent with time.

No CONFISCATION UNLESS FOUND GUILTY OF TREASON.—I have just learned a very important recent declaration made by the President to the Alabama delegation, who complained to him of the blighting effect of the proceedings in confiscation in that State, and he replied to them that no confiscation could take place, or have a legal effect, except after a legal conviction of the parties for treason. You will at once realize the effect of such a decision, for it will upset and render null and void every act of confiscation that has been enforced at the South, as I do not believe in any one case have parties been previously tried and convicted of treason.

I have this information from a friend, who says he was told by one of the delegation to whom it was made, all of whom are highly gratified by it. It is certainly the only proper and legal course; for, by what rule, precedent or law can we publish a man as a traitor, without first having proved him to be such? It is like hanging a man for an alleged murder, and then trying him. I also understand that Chief Justice Chase has expressed the same opinion.—Washington correspondence of the New York Express.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1865. NO. 32.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS.

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,

BROADCLOTHS,

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,

SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,

TRICOT CASSIMERES,

BLUE CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,

BLACK SILK VELVETS,

GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,

NAVY CAPS,

SUSPENDERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES,

LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,

SHOULDER STRAPS,

MILITARY BUTTONS,

AND LACES

SCARF PINS,

SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

—

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by

C. M. FARRISS and his Suburban Cutter,

MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865.

28-1f

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton Cotton Yarns, Cloths

and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert B. Swepson, New York City.

Samuel G. Mendonhall, New York City.

C. P. Mendonhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro, N. C.

Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.

G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.

au 8 f

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS

AND

MOST COMFORTABLE

ROUTE

FROM CHARLOTTE

TO THE

NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE

at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave

RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a.

m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg

6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and

the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's

rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with

the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will

leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at

Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at

Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6

a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets

before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,

Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.

A. JOHNSON,

Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.

R. M. DUNLOP,

Aug 21-1f Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

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Change of Time.

On and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh, 7.40 P. M.

" Greensboro, 2.17 A. M.

" Salisbury, 6.45 "

Arrive Charlotte, 10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh, 6.00 A. M.

" Greensboro, 12.55 P. M.

" Salisbury, 5.00 "

Arrive Charlotte, 8.20 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte, 3.00 P. M.

" Salisbury, 6.25 "

" Greensboro, 10.15 "

Arrive Raleigh, 4.30 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte, 5.25 A. M.

" Salisbury, 9.00 "

" Greensboro, 1.05 P. M.

Arrive Raleigh, 7.30 "

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M., stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

Aug 12 21-1f.

E. WILKES,

Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh, 5.00 A. M.

" Mill Brook, 5.25 "

" Huntville, 5.46 "

" Wake, 6.13 "

" Franklinton, 7.10 "

" Kirtrell's, 8.12 "

" Henderson, 8.53 "

" Junction, 9.30 "

" Ridgeway, 9.56 "

" Warrenton, 10.15 "

" Macon, 10.37 "

" Littleton, 11.20 "

" Gaston, 12.00 "

Arrive Weldon, 1.40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon, 10.00 A. M.

" Gaston,

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 1865

OUR TERMS

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sun day excepted) at the following rates:

For six months	\$5.00
For one month	1.00
Two months	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

The Court Journal.

If any reader of the *Standard* can wade patiently through the column of twaddle in its yesterday's issue, professedly in reply to the *Sentinel*, and get a clear idea of what the *Court Journal* is driving at, except to divert the public mind from the issue by its personalities, we will admit that we are no judge of what is or is not irrelevant.

We allowed ourselves to be drawn off for the nonce, by the jocular editor of the *Standard* to indulge ourselves in a little pleasantry, but our self respect will not allow us to deal in personalities, except when the public interests demand it.

The *Standard* after five day's labor at a reply, writes a column to show, that it is profoundly ignorant of our position and purpose. We will attempt once more to sharpen its obtuseness.

The *Sentinel* most cheerfully committed itself to the support of President Johnson's reconstruction policy. It also with equal cheerfulness, pledged a fair and honest support to Gov. Holden's administration. So far we think it has with good intent, redeemed that pledge.

We felt that Gov. Holden had been put in a position by the President, in which he could unite without much effort, our people almost to a man in support of the President's policy and to his own administration. That if there had been discords, jars, old scores or any complaint whatever, he could heal them; and that he could by a wise and wholesome policy, without compromising any principle or putting in jeopardy the true interests of the State or of the country, so unite and solidify the Union sentiment in the State, as to leave no doubt either in the mind of the President or of considerate radicals North, of the unanimity of the loyal sentiment of this State. We are extremely anxious that this should be done, both as a matter of policy and of principle. So far as we can judge of the Governor's action and his uniform deportment to all, we felt it was safe to infer, that his purpose was to effect the above named object.

Now, our complaint against the *Standard* is simply this, that its now funny, jocular course and then its crabbed, bickering, threatening attitude, misrepresented the Governor, and instead of promoting the true interests of his administration, it was pursuing the very policy to defeat his purposes.

The Quiet of the People.

We have had occasion several times, to allude to the order and general quiet which pervade the State. We remarked on yesterday, that since the occupation of the State by the Union army, there have been fewer instances of crime among our white citizens, fewer murders, burglaries or outrages of any kind, than before known in the State for years, if ever. No Northern State can present such a record as North Carolina has made for the last four or five months.

There have been undoubtedly instances of misdemeanor growing out of the changed condition of our black population. In most of these cases the bad conduct of the blacks, has led very probably to a resort to prompt punishment on the part of the whites. But these cases are really few compared with what we might have anticipated. The representations of letter writers backed and encouraged by a single press in the State, have presented our population as in a state of rage against the blacks, or otherwise manifesting a disloyal and rebellious spirit against the government, which was only kept down by the power of the bayonets.

We have branded these representations as base and malicious, proceeding from interested and selfish motives. If the authorities had not known better, these representations would have led them to keep in the State a large force, out of which these parties might make money, much faster than they have done. Indeed, the remaining of the troops here so long has been a profitable business to some of these people. Others have found it more pleasant to fatten upon the government, rather than risk the chances of procuring employment on their return home. Hence it is that these extraordinary efforts have been made, to make a false impression both upon the President and the people at the North.

We are glad that these false witnesses have been defeated so far, and we are specially glad that only one single press in the State has been sufficiently pliant, to become a party to this selfish and wicked scheme.

A number of blacks have died in the State from various causes. A few have undoubtedly been killed by our citizens. In many cases their misconduct has brought summary vengeance upon their heads. Bad feeling too has existed in many cases between the blacks and the Union soldiers. We are inclined to believe, that more negroes have been put to death by the Union soldiers because of their insolence, than by our entire white population.

The Constitution and the Laws.

Every good, conservative man in the South most ardently desires a speedy restoration of civil government, chiefly because of the happy influence it is hoped will be exerted over our entire people, both the rulers and the ruled, in favor of a complete restoration of the government to the control and pledges of the constitution and the laws. One of the most dire calamities which can befall a Republic, is the tendency to substitute the will of the majority or the necessities of the times, for the more sober teachings of the written constitution. When once the ship is loosed from her moorings, no one can tell what may befall her. That instrument which ought to be held as sacred as truth, and guarded with the vigilance of a sleepless eye, has been utterly ignored during the late years of the Republic. Nothing has so unsettled public confidence, has so banished hope from the minds of the people, and aroused such gloomy forebodings as to the future, as the assaults which have been made in late years by both sections upon the Constitution of the United States. Nothing has excited so much doubt of man's ability for self-government, as the apparent indifference, indeed the ready acquiescence of the people, in the most flagrant violations of the Constitution. Bad as the experience of the last five or ten years has been, nothing has really been so discouraging as the quiet of the people under these palpable violations.

If we shall come out, both rulers and people, of the fiery ordeal through which we have passed, anxious and determined to restore the Constitution to its pristine strength and beauty, it will be a happy day for Americans. But if judging from the past, we are to leave the straight and safe paths of the Constitution for the ever-varying and fickle demands of necessity, or the will of the majority, perhaps poisoned and fanatical, better for us as a nation we had never been born.

A Manufacturing City.

The position of Raleigh, being purely inland, forbids its ever being a place of much trade unless its population should make it a manufacturing town. Hitherto our trading people have been content with the small amount of trade which could be drawn to it from the surrounding country simply because of its convenience, and that which it naturally drew because it was the metropolis of the State. Hence its growth has been slow, and as a place of business it has always occupied an ordinary position. To give it importance in point of trade, it must be made a manufacturing town. It is favorably located in that respect, if it had the capital and the enterprise to make it such.

Why should it not be made a centre for the manufacture of farming implements, household furniture, shoes, hats, ready made clothing, tin ware, and other articles which are largely demanded for the use of our people? It possesses facilities for these much greater than many towns of New England, which because of their manufacturing enterprise have grown into importance and wealth. All that is needed is a small amount of capital, the necessary skill of mechanics and the enterprise. At present the amount of capital employed in manufactures is perhaps greater than can be profitably used, unless factories shall spring up among us, to induce an increase of population and to draw trade from a good portion of the State. The few mechanics we have among us are at a stand-still, there being neither capital nor labor sufficient to employ them. We should be glad to see some movement in this direction.

Northampton County.

We learn that John B. Odum Esq., and Dr. Wm. Barrow of Northampton are the regular candidates for the Convention, and that they are opposed by Wm. Grant Esq. and Capt. J. M. S. Rogers.

We observe that the *Standard* represents Capt. Rogers, who it seems has already taken the amnesty oath, as affirming that the negro is not free, that the amnesty oath is a contradiction, and that a man can keep either end of it he chooses, &c. We are surprised that any one in the State should so multiply himself at this day, with the lights before him. No person could be allowed to vote much less take a seat in the Convention, who entertains such sentiments. There may be a few men in the State blind enough or wicked enough to talk thus, but we did not suppose any person would be blind enough seriously to maintain such views. Such persons whether they intend it or not are practically traitors to the cause, and jeopard the peace of the State and the restoration of the State to the Union. Such men if they will not listen to kindly admonition, should be taught better. We have no doubt of the triumphant election of Messrs. Odum and Barrow.

Rev. T. M. Jones.

Mr. Jones, the well known and popular President of the Greensboro Female College, informs us, that it is his purpose to open a Female School of high grade at some eligible point in the State, about the 1st of January next, of which the public will be duly advised.

The Missouri Test Oath.—Rev. J. V. Schofield, a Baptist clergyman of St. Louis, and who is a brother of Gen. Schofield, took the test oath required by the new constitution, but appended the following protest: "I protest against this oath as an infringement upon religious liberty, and as not demanded by the exigencies of the times."

APPOINTED PROFESSOR.—Gen. Curtis Lee, a son of Robert E. has been appointed Professor in the Virginia Military Institute to fill the chair formerly occupied by Gen. Jackson.

The Morning Star, organ of the Free Will Baptist denomination, says that sect was the largest in 1844, having a membership at that time of 21,272. In 1851 it had fallen off to 19,930, and in 1860 it had increased to 22,791. It is now 25,476.

Reputation.

EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL.—I propose to make some observations on the article, which recently appeared in your paper, over the signature of "Now and Then."

It is true that Mr. Moore asserted in his card, that every member of the convention would be required to swear to support the Constitution of the U. S., and of course that clause in it, which declares that "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." Your correspondent, advocating the right and "necessity" of the convention to repudiate all debts of every kind; says that this clause of the Constitution can have no application to the member's oath, because North Carolina is not now a State, but merely a territory; and therefore, does not fall within the clause. This is truly a discovery! When did North Carolina assume such a territorial existence as to be relieved of the injunctions of the federal constitution? Was it on the 20th of May 1861, by virtue of its warlike attitude towards the Union, or afterwards when it laid down its arms in subjugation? It matters not, however, when this territorial condition was acquired, it is certain that if the political body was thereby released from its injunction not to impair the obligation of contracts, it was in like manner released from all the other constitutional injunctions imposed on States. And therefore, the Convention may lawfully enter into treaties, alliances and confederations; may grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; pass bills of attainder and ex post facto laws, make paper a tender in payment of debts, and grant letters of nobility. The exercise of these powers is forbidden in the very clause which forbids a state to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts.

The logical consequence of this territorial doctrine is, that if at any time, a State should be overwhelmed with debt, it may go into a little rebellion, arm a few hundred troops and be conquered by the United States, then call a convention, repudiate, and spring out of its rebellion, disenthralled and regenerated.

Now if North Carolina were in fact a territory, the people would occupy towards the federal government the same relation which exists between it and any other of its territories. This relation is one of absolute dependence on the part of the territory. It could pass no law except by consent of the superior; which might reject or allow at its pleasure. It would be singular indeed, if the United States authorities should tolerate in a people subdued in rebellion, what they would not tolerate in the same people, while they were in the full and due observance of their allegiance; that they would allow the rebellious portion of the citizens of North Carolina, to cancel the debts which they might owe to the loyal portion, or to the citizens of loyal New York. The proposition is ridiculous.

If North Carolina be now a territory, when it proposes to throw off its territorial garb and become a State, it must, like all territories, present to Congress its constitution. A constitution is neither more nor less than a parcel of fundamental laws; and Congress may allow or disallow any one or more of them, just as it may any other proposed law of a territory. Can any one believe that if North Carolina be now a territory, and must present to Congress its constitution, and should approach that body with a provision for universal repudiation of indebtedness, it would be accepted? Why such a repudiation, if tolerated, would embrace even the taxes due the United States; what a timely ridance! It would cancel all the bank notes, and leave the specie to be divided among the stockholders, what an interesting jubilee for them! And, if any person had bought a house, and had not paid for it, he might sit securely in the door, and laugh at his helpless creditor. What a land of law and liberty! The guardians too and every executor, administrator and trustee in the land, who had used all the estate put into their hands, in accumulating wealth for themselves, would be greatly comforted, while surveying their princely fortunes shielded by the armor of repudiation.

Detestable as agrarianism is, it is founded on a policy much superior in wisdom and virtue to that of repudiation of contracts. That has for its object the equalization of all. This would merely change the pecuniary condition of men, by making the debtor rich and the creditor poor. Money, in all the uses of life, is property. The Romans, when speaking of the debtor, and creditor, said that the debtor has in his possession so much in value, the sum of the debt of the creditor's property. This is a correct representation of the relation between them. Upon what principle then, can the sovereign power assume to take away the property of one man, and without price bestow it on another? What can be more despotic or dishonest, or exhibit a grosser depravity of the heart? He who lives on his money, properly acquired, or its interest, is as much entitled by all just laws, to continue to live in its enjoyment, as he who lives on his land or its rents. Repudiation doubles the wealth of the indebted landholder, and reduces to poverty him, that lent the money wherewith to buy.

The financial interests of a wise nation can never be much affected by the domestic indebtedness of its citizens, as its actual wealth consists in its real and personal estate and labor. The two first are just as great whether owned by the debtor or creditor, and if labor should relax its industry and energy under the oppression of debt, wise and honest nations resort to a bankrupt law. This is the true remedy for our situation. Have ever advocated it while I have ever abhorred the repudiation of an honest debt, contracted on good consideration. If one be indebted, and bound in bonds given to secure the price of his land, and also other bona fide debts, and likewise dairies and gaming debts, and shall be unable to pay all of them, do not true honesty and justice demand, that he shall prefer the first debt to the last, and cut off the usurious interest, rather than the bona fide creditor should lose his principal? Is there any code of honor which forbids it? Is there any code of honor that does not demand that such preferences shall be given?

We often hear Mississippi repudiation cited by those who write on the subject of Southern indebtedness. I believe there is a want of knowledge on the matter—the facts briefly stated are these: The State duly authorized and instructed its agents to sell its bonds at par, in order to raise money for certain lawful objects of State enterprise. The agent sold for a price a little under par, and brought the money into the State Treasury. The money was received and used by the State. After the financial crash of May 1867, the State resorted to the device, that the agent had exceeded his authority, by selling under par, and declared his act in delivering the bonds, void, and repudiated the payment of all and any part of them. In the course of true its Legislature submitted to its Supreme Court the question of legal obligation to pay one class of the bonds, and the Court unanimously declared against the

State. The State declined to yield its position.—This was repudiation in verity. For laying aside the obligation by bond, the debt was as perfect for the sum actually received and used, as if the whole nominal amount of the bond had been received and used. These were legal debts. If the State had executed its bonds with the avowed purpose to make war on the Union, the case had presented another aspect wholly moral in its character.

Your correspondent affirms that universal repudiation is a necessity. If ever there was a time in this State when it might with any propriety, be called a necessity, that time was the close of the revolutionary war. The history of the pecuniary distress and destitution of the people at that period, may be seen by reference to the legislation of 1783. And while many expedients were resorted to, for the purpose of alleviating their sad condition, not a speck of repudiation is discoverable in any of them. On the contrary, the great purpose of the General Assembly, which stands out too plain for mistake, was to establish justice, and provide proper rules for adjusting and enforcing—not repudiating—the payment of debts contracted before and during the long and wasting war. The strict and scrupulous integrity which distinguished our statesmen of that period, may serve as a profitable guide to those who now aspire to advise the people on this subject. They are resorted on their generation, their character for honesty, and it has come down to us, as an inheritance which has been the pride of our people, and throughout the Union has procured for us the enviable appellation of the "honest old North State." Let us cherish this inheritance and despite the temptation which would render us unworthy of our ancestry. Scarcely any act could so injure us at this time. Without money or the present means of acquiring it, our credit is our only staff. It would be madness to throw this away as we certainly should do by repudiation.

If, therefore, we were at liberty to repudiate our debts; our interests, our morals and our name alike forbid us. But we cannot follow our correspondent's advice—North Carolina is a State. It is certain, that it did not cease to be a State by the act of attempted secession; nor by its confederating with other States; nor by fighting battles with the United States. For every act of Congress and every proclamation of the President, during the rebellion, which speaks of them, designates them States. From the suppression of the rebellion to this time many proclamations, orders and regulations have been issued by the President, Secretary of State, and the heads of other departments of the federal government, and also from the military officers in highest command; and all of them designate these political bodies as States and States of the United States. A single document will speak for all.

In the proclamation of the President, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, he recites as the reason for the appointment, that it is the duty of the States "to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government"—that the rebellion has "in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government," and, therefore, he appoints "a Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina," for the purpose of convening a Convention to be chosen by "the people of said State;" and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such local people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State, &c. If this political community had been considered a territory, the language describing its status would have been either "North Carolina or the territory of North Carolina," and not the State of North Carolina.

The prevalence of martial law but suspends the civil law for the time; and upon the withdrawal of martial law the civil law is revived. But the State is not suspended because its civil law is suspended by the martial. I agree with Mr. Moore, that the ensuing Convention will be powerless to impair the obligation of contracts, and that any effort to accomplish it will but damn its advocates to an unhappy fame.

DAVID.

For the Sentinel.

A sense of justice to, and a profound respect for the author of an article in your paper some time since, over the signature of "Now and Then," and which said article has been so severely denounced by one Eugene Grissom, and other considerations me thereto unnecessary to mention here, makes it imperative on your correspondent in a calm, dispassionate manner, without vague denunciation or ribald abuse of any one, to state what did actually occur during Oxford Court week, at the public meeting mentioned in both said articles, that an impartial public may compare the statements made by "Now and Then" and this article penned by an eye witness, who can get the sworn certificates of an hundred good and true men, if necessary, as to the truth of the matter herein contained, and let judgment be pronounced as to who is guilty of falsehood—"Now and Then," or Mr. Grissom.

The aforesaid meeting was called to order, and Jno. Bullock to the chair; and the chairman, on taking his seat, desired to know the object of the meeting, calling on some one (I think Judge Gilliam) to state it. Judge Gilliam promptly arose and did state that it was to nominate a candidate in place of Mr. Arms, who declined to run with himself and Mr. Grissom. Judge Gilliam then proceeded to give his views on the state of the country in a characteristic speech.

On taking his seat, Judge Gilliam was made for Mr. Grissom, who also promptly arose and asked to be excused from making any extended remarks, as his sentiments and views exactly corresponded with those of Judge Gilliam, which said views were there and then understood and proclaimed to be his, to get back into the embrace of the old Union as speedily as possible; 2nd, unqualified disapprobation of negro suffrage; 3rd, the payment of all debts due "Ante bellum," the non-payment of debts contracted in aid of the rebellion; 4th, payment on specie basis or value of the article, purchased at the time of purchase, of all debts contracted by individuals during the rebellion.

It is proper to add that during the speeches of both gentlemen, numerous questions were propounded touching the right that the approaching Convention would have to repudiate, out and out, all debts, public and private, and as a truthful chronicler of events, I must add much to their annoyance, which was but lightly concealed, and to the infinite gusto and delight of a large part of the audience.

When Mr. Grissom had collapsed, Mr. Lyon arose and in a plain but strong manner depicted the gloomy condition in which we would be placed, burdened as we should be, by federal taxation, called upon, in addition, to pay the State, County and other debts, when at least seven-tenths of our ability to pay any thing had been destroyed by the ravages and chances of war—in short, argued that if we did not wish to be the worst slaves together with our children and children's children, we must repudiate out and out. Which

said speech of Mr. Lyon was roundly applauded, and seemed to meet the entire approval of a majority of the crowd.

Mr. Lyon then moved that the proceedings of a former meeting, which had nominated Judge Gilliam and Mr. Grissom for the Convention, be annulled and declared void, so that other might be taken; which motion, was very properly and would have been carried by a unanimous majority, owing to the adroit skill and management of Mr. Lyon, but at this juncture a motion was made to postpone action on and adjourn the meeting two weeks, which Mr. Lyon accepted in lieu of his motion without debate.

This is a plain, unvarnished story concerning the Oxford meeting, "nothing extensive or not in the set down in malice."

The charges against "Now and Then," if they are to be called, are vague, ill-defined and ill-motivated; and if proof is wanting, the lash of Mr. Lyon touched the raw, and the he (Lyon) had the advantage in the popular demonstration at Oxford, we need no further proof of the fact, than the scurrilous abuse of "Now and Then," by Mr. Grissom without payment or reason, for having told plain truths which Mr. Grissom cannot gainsay. Nor does he attempt it by pointing out the discrepancy between what actually occurred and what "Now and Then" alleges to have occurred.

GEO. BADGER HARRIS.

Sept. 3rd 1865.

The above article has been in our possession some ten days, but as it made a direct issue on Dr. Grissom and withal involved a more statement of facts, we withheld it until the authorized its publication over his own name. The difficulty of a correspondence through the mails deferred its publication till the present. Ed. Sentinel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE OLD LINE OPEN.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HAVING SOLD OUT THEIR FIRST PURCHASE, now offer an entirely new and extra stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

selected with great care by our Col. Tucker and personally adapted to the wants of this community. Our house has long been in constant operation for more than forty years before the war, and now remains with a cash capital, we can offer great inducements both to the Wholesale and Retail Trade. Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods will be complete the next ten days, comprising all the latest and most desirable styles. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LADIES' HATS AND MISSES' Hats, in Straw and Vel. &c. Ed. and sent them. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS! HATS!!! THAT LOT OF FINE HATS SO LONG EXPECTED, has arrived. Those in search of a place for the skull can find here a stylish Golgotha. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A NEW Item in Our Business. WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF BRASS Made Clothing, consisting of Gent's and Ladies' Business Suits. Also, Coats, Vests and Pants, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!!! SHOES!!! AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF THE BEST QUALITY for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Confectionaries! Confectionaries!!! FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CANDIES, Prunes, Raisins, Citron &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Toilet Articles! Toilet Articles!!! FANCY SOAPS, EXTRACTS, COLOGNES AND Scented, which is so much desired, and unusually used. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Groceries! Groceries!!! Groceries!!! A LARGE AND COMMANDING STOCK, consisting in part of Coffee, Sugars, Tea, Cocoa, Soap, Starb, Spices, Vinegar, Spiced Oysters, Cans, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, Canned Fruit, Cheese, Crackers, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Wines! Wines!!! Liquors! Liquors!!! OUR STOCK CANNOT BE EXCELLED. Champagne, Sherry, Madeira and Brandy, Wines, French, Old and Cognac, randsies, Old Scotch and Star Whiskey, Plantation Wines, Champagne Cider, Seidelmann Schnapps, Porter, &c. Cigars and Tobacco. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

We invite special attention of Country Merchants and the Retail Trade to our extra native Stock which will be constantly replenished from the plantations of Northern Markets, and purchased as well as at the advantage to give us a call, as we are determined to sell goods as low as any house South of the Potomac. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Rateigh, September 12-22-65. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1865.

A CRECHER HAS THE PLEASURE TO inform his friends and customers and the general community, that he has just returned from New York where he has selected with great care a large and good assortment of

Simple and Fancy Dry Goods, Embracing the newest styles and latest improvements. Together with Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, trimmed; Ladies' untrimmed Bonnets, &c. &c. I have also in addition to my stock of Dry Goods, a very superior stock of

GROCERIES, which will be sold at prices so low as to insure sales; and have opened in the R. Smith building, formerly occupied by Crecher & Birchford, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, corner of Hargett and Fayetteville Streets.

I am not going to puff and blow, and say that I have bought more goods than any man living, and can sell cheaper than any other man, or say more. No, I prefer to say that I can cut a man's head off, and stick it on again with wax, that he will live, and not tell again. I deal in no such humbug, and I tell you ALL and LOOK for yourself. I will deal with you honestly and treat you right.

I return my thanks for your liberal patronage, which I have received for the last fifteen years. I hope to continue dealing and will continue to do so, and merit a continuance of the same. A. CRECHER.

Sept. 13-23-65.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

Delegates to the Episcopal Council are coming on. The Council meets at the usual hour in the Church.

A. Creech, Esq., offers to his old customers and the public a fine assortment of goods at the store recently occupied by Creech & Litchford.

Miss W. H. & R. S. Tucker have received their second importation of goods. They have a large and splendid stock.

Planter's Hotel offers good accommodation, to the members of the approaching Convention.

Private Dwelling to rent, apply to P. F. Pescud

For the Sentinel.

TO THE VOTERS OF WAKE COUNTY.

This morning's Progress contains a letter dated Sept. 7th, addressed by W. A. Smith, Esq., of Johnston county to John L. Pennington, Esq., of this city, purporting to give my views as recently declared to Mr. Smith, upon the propriety of admitting negro evidence generally in courts of justice. The first knowledge I had of this letter was after dark last night, after it had been written five days, and used on yesterday at a public gathering at Auburn, by Mr. Pennington, with the view to influence the voters of the County to prefer him before me to a seat in the coming Convention.

The letter professed to be from a devoted personal friend, which is calculated to render it only the more poisonous in its effects. I will not charge Mr. Smith with the intent thus to envenom the bar, although his professed regard might have instinctively warned him of the propriety of sending a copy to his friend, before allowing the political and personal use of that friend to use it in his absence, and as from ambush. Mr. Pennington ought, indeed, to be the last man in the State to arraign any one for advocating the admission of negro evidence, for no man has done more, or is now doing so much, to put it into practice. He has been engaged for months in publishing and giving currency to charges against the loyalty of the people of the State, and their outrages on freedmen, and in losing the views of those who maintain that the civil Courts professed to be organized by the Governor, are inadequate to do the freedmen justice.

He has been moreover, continually advising against the withdrawal of the Federal troops; yet he is fully aware that the military courts are in constant session and will continue to sit, so long as the troops remain, to try criminal cases, in which negro evidence is uniformly admitted in all cases whatever; and that a main reason for their continuance is the rejection by the State Courts of this kind of evidence.

If Mr. P. is a candid man he will cease to profess his opposition to negro evidence, while he labors to continue the military courts.

The letter, however, was procured, to enable him to escape from the odium of the charge, proved on him by Mayor Harrison, of favoring negro suffrage. The pursuit, notwithstanding his denial and bluster, became too hot for safety, and he seeks to hide in the smoke he expects to raise by the letter, and not because he would oppose the admission of the evidence. He knows that the grant of suffrage would lead to the admission of the evidence, for the negro's vote cannot be appealed from; it is decisive and is a verdict in a contest between white men for the honors, offices, prosperity and safety of a whole people; while the evidence effects but individuals and may be appealed from; the jury may sit in it; the judge may discuss it; contradictions may expose it and the fear of the pillory may purify it; England and all the nations of the earth admit it, except a portion of the American States. He well knows that the qualifications for suffrage among all wise people have been far higher than those for evidence, and with us that a child seven years old may testify. It must be manifest to Mr. P. that he who maintains the negro's right to suffrage, as he has done, is precluded as a man of sense, to deny his competency to give evidence. So much for Mr. P.'s consistency. And now for the letter.

Before I had any conversation with Mr. Smith, I had met Messrs. Thompson and Pool of Bertie, and Judge Brooks of Pasquotank, old friends of mine. The topic was soon the freedman, his conduct and proclivities in his changed state. It was stated that they were congregating in some portions of the State in separate communities, so as to form towns and villages; and at this point some one of those gentlemen brought on the topic, the subject of allowing negroes to testify. I remarked that if this policy of segregation of the races was pursued, we should be compelled to allow them to testify in order to prevent outbreaks on social order and the public peace, for if bad and unprincipled white men should visit their towns and commit depredations and outrages on the inhabitants, who could not find redress in the courts of justice by testifying to their wrongs, they would be induced to take the law in their own hands and commit retaliations. And that it would be better, in order to avoid such ills to bear the evils of their exasperations. Such like considerations as these induced me to advise their colonization. Such was the basis of my thoughts when I met Mr. Smith. And, however he may have understood me, my arguments were predicated upon a state of things like the above described.

Mr. Smith, however, must be in a serious error, when he says I argued with him for one hour, unless he means an hour by Shreveburg clock that same clock which measured the memorable fight between the gallant Falstaff and the dead Percy, or, unless my argument was unusually fascinating to him.

In the course of the same day, the Hon. Sion H. Rogers and myself conversed and argued on the same basis of allowing negro evidence, and his recollections accord with my own as to the ground, basis and scope of my argument.

Fellow citizens, I have candidly exposed to you the reasons why Mr. P. has resorted to this "scientific dodge" as he calls certificates. Every man knows what are my views on negro suffrage. Mr. Pennington's are brought into doubt. The suffrage is a vital subject, and must come before the Convention. The question of evidence does not belong to the Convention, and can no more effect one's fitness for a seat in that body than any other immaterial subject—the volunteered opinion of Mr. Smith to the contrary notwithstanding.

I believe that your opinions are adverse to the allowance of negro evidence, and if mine were different, it shall be my duty, whenever occasion may require it to express yours.

My whole life, I trust bespeaks me free from all taint of the demagogue, and assures you that I would seek no office at the expense of my candor or integrity.

Respectfully Yours,

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1865.

LATEST NEWS.

The British mail steamer Zema with \$1700,000 in specie from St. Thomas arrived at Southampton, Eng., on the 1st, with Judah P. Benjamin on board.

The French troops have been removed from the Rio Grande and native troops put in their places by Maximilian.

Rev. Chas. F. Quintard, D. D. was elected by the Episcopal Convention of Tennessee unanimously, Bishop in the place of Bishop Otis deane.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company has ordered another cable, which will be attempted to be laid next year.

The holders of the cotton loan bonds were to meet on the 4th inst., to consider their grievances. Restrictions have been removed from the shipment of cotton in Alabama.

Ohio furnished during the war 306,339 men. The Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, was convened in Columbus, Ohio, on the 7th inst., the first since 1859.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Beecher's religious views nett him \$20,000 per annum.

Fifteen thousand people in Charleston, S. C., are supplied with government rations.

Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, has filed his petition for pardon.

Ex-Senator Foote passed through Cincinnati a few days ago, en route for his home in Tennessee.

The census of Illinois is completed, and the grand total of its population is nearly 2,200,000.

The number of National Banks in operation is 1,349, with an aggregate capital of \$394,611,193.

During the last six months there have been 176 fires in New York City, destroying \$4,052,643 worth of property.

Meetings of citizens are held throughout Georgia, at which they pledge their devotion to the Union.

Prof. Lowe went up in a balloon at New York on Monday, and traveled 100 miles in one hour and 13 minutes.

Fifteen hundred and twenty-six steerage passengers came across the Atlantic on the British steamship Queen, which arrived in New York Friday.

This is the largest cargo of humanity that has ever arrived in any one vessel.

Twenty-five members of the Convention can be accommodated at the PLAN TER'S HOTEL. Good rooms, attentive servants and good things to eat will be furnished. Terms moderate. Patronage solicited.

WM. T. RAIN, Per A. J. PARTIN.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1865.

FOR RENT.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR A COMMODIOUS house suitable for one large, or two small families, and situated in a quiet and pleasant part of the City. Apply at

32-44.

P. F. PESCU'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH—

Double Barreled Guns, Single Barreled Guns, Gun Tubes, Gun Caps, Pistol Cartridges, Powder and Shot Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Blanks, and a few very fine Child's Carriages.

For sale low.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH HART & LEWIS.

FOR SALE.

1 N. C. STATE BOND, OLD 6 PER CENT FOR \$1.00.

1 splendid Gold Watch.

1 fine Black Silk Dress.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sept. 12 1865, 31-44.

G. WHEELWRIGHT & CO.

SHIPPING AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 118 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

COTTON, TOBACCO, NAVAL STORES, &c., &c., received on consignment.

A member of the house is now in Raleigh purchasing Cotton, all persons desiring to sell will do well to call on G. D. Cooke at the store of F. D. & W. E. Clark, on the north side of Hargett St., next door East of Messrs. Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.

Sept. 12-31-44.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST

the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will please present them to me immediately.

W. J. PALMER,

Principal.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE JUST received.

10 boxes Collins Axes,

150 sets Cups and Saucers,

30 " Plates,

50 dozen Tumblers,

30 barrels Sugar,

10 bags Coffee,

10 boxes Candles,

5 boxes Starch,

12 cases Concentrated Potash,

5 cases Concentrated Lye,

1200 pounds refined Copperas,

350 pounds Brimstone,

5 gross Maches,

Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Yeast Powders,

Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,

10 dozen Cotton Cards, No. 10,

1 dozen Wheel Heads,

Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Stew-pans, Tea Kettles,

Wallo Irons, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Riding Whips, Casingles, Collars, Fan S, Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Axes, Hand Bells, Call Bells, (nice for parl use) Cart and

agon Boxes, Axes, Springs, Tire Iron, Plow Iron, Enamelled Cloth, Dash Leather, Laces and Buggy Trimmings, Carriage Bolts, &c

50 Kegs Cut Nails. Also, made up and ready for delivery, 60 dozen Coffee Pots, of various sizes, 25 dozen Stamped Dippers.

Our stock will receive accessions from the North by every steamer arriving at Newbern.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before doing so.

Sept. 6, 1865-23-24.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEACE INSTITUTE are requested to be present in person or by proxy, at a meeting to be held on important business, in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October, 1865.

This notice is given to enable Stockholders at a distance to send in their proxies by the delegates to the State Convention.

T. McGEHE, Treasurer, &c. Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1865-29 codilact.

NOTICE.

THE North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference will meet with the Church at Oak Level, on Wednesday, the 4th of October, 9 o'clock A. M.

WM. S. LONG, Sec'y. Graham, Sep. 8, 1865-79-54.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insurance Fund, are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.

ED. D. FISHER, Physician and Superintendent. Sep. 6, 1865 27-24.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 22 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a

fine assortment of Fall goods, consisting of

SILKS, MERINOS

ALL WOOL DELAINES,

BOMBAZINES, ALAPACAS,

PRINTS BLEACHED AND

UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC,

GOODS JACONET MUSLIN

CAMBRICS, CORSET

JEANS, MARSEILLES,

IRISH LINEN, TABLE

CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LA-

DIES AND MISSES COT-

TON HOSE, &c., &c., &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings,

Chambrie and Liffen Handkerchiefs, Collars and

Cuffs, Velvet and Silk Ribbons, Bonnet and Belt

Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoop

Skirts, Shawls, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pom-

ades, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys, and Child-

ren's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Hand-

kerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

A Good assortment of Groceries, kept constantly

on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles

not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash.

Give us a call.

27-44.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

WE are authorized to announce Col. WM. H.

HARRISON, as a candidate for the State Con-

vention. Sep. 6, 1865-27-44.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F. MOORE

Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat

in the State Convention.

September 4, 1865-25-44.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE APPROACHING CON-

vention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal

Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention,

which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day

of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-44.

JAMES H. MOORE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE APPROACHING CON-

vention: The subscriber respectfully announces himself a

candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to

the approaching State Convention.

Aug. 30, 1865 11-44.

PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.

KITRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open

on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

For particulars, see Circular, or address

REV. C. B. RIDDICK,

at Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

LADY TEACHER WANTED!

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French

and Music. Best references required. Apply

at once to

C. B. RIDDICK,

Kittrell's Depot N. C.

Aug. 24-104.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER.

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience

as a teacher desires to be employed as a clas-

sical, English and French Teacher, either in an a-

cademy, or private school. The best of references

will be given. Early application is desired. A letter

addressed to the editor of the Sentinel will receive a

prompt reply.

Raleigh, September 6, 1865 26-44.

COOKE'S HOTEL

Is open, and those who are travelling and wish

comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at

Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible

for the time. You will always find convenience at

the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this

city; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you

will get good food, good eating, and a hot water to

drink, and a pipe to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 mem-

bers of the approaching Convention.

September 1, 1865 25-44.

GEO. T. COOKE.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce so-

llected.

Refer to Rev. W. E. Part, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24-2m pd.

W. R. ANDREWS' COLUMN.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BOXES CHEESE,

At W. R. ANDREWS'

30 KITS NEW MACKEREL,

At W. R. ANDREWS'

400 LBS. SMOKED BEEF

At W. R. ANDREWS'

1000 POUNDS CANVASSED

HAMS—Sugar Cured

At W. R. ANDREWS'

1000 LBS. SIDE BACON,

At W. R. ANDREWS'

15 BOXES, SPEERM CANDLES,

15 boxes Adamantine Candles,

20 pounds Smoked Beef Tongues,

Letter From Secretary Harlan—Position of President Johnson on Negro Suffrage.

Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, has written a letter to Hon. George B. Edwards, of Iowa, in which he says:

The real question at issue, in a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall derive that authority from the National Government or from the State governments respectively.

President Johnson maintains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere primarily with the question of suffrage in any State of the Union; that the question may arise and properly be decided by Congress when Senators and members present themselves for admission to seats in that body, under the clause of the Constitution which makes each House the exclusive judge of the qualifications and elections of members; and that other clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." I infer that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage, which would clearly show the State Government to be other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats, and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would, in their judgment, be necessary to carry out the guarantees of the Constitution.

Nomination Accepted.

General Davis, late an officer in the army, on accepting the nomination of the democratic party of Pennsylvania for the office of Auditor General, denounces the doctrine of secession and endorses President Johnson's reconstruction policy. He adds:

I am opposed to negro suffrage, as every white man should be. Nature has erected a barrier against the two races enjoying equal political rights in the same community where they approximate in numbers as in the Southern States. San Domingo is a good case in point to prove the incompatibility of the two races exercising equal political privileges in harmony. There has been almost perpetual warfare between the negroes and mulattoes since the island has been in their possession, which has been only a struggle for the ruling influence between the pure African and the mixed blood. If this people, of the same race, but of different caste, cannot govern a small island in peace, what are we to suppose would be the condition of things when the negro comes into competition with the pure Caucasian in the struggle for empire in the South? The founders of our Government intended that the white should be the governing race in this country, and it will be a calamitous day for both people when the black man is given the political franchise, and entitled to hold office.

Social Progress in Washington.

A Washington letter says: An extensive boarding house, very centrally located, has among its guests a mass of ladies engaged in the Treasury building. A colored female having recently received a position in the same department, applied to the proprietress for board, which was obtained. The white guests having no other mode of manifesting a distaste for such social progress, gave room enough at the table to accommodate several persons.

THE CHOLERA.—The Washington *Republican* of the 6th instant, has the following statement in regard to the ravages of the cholera:

The State Department to-day is in receipt of advices from the United States Consul stationed at Palermo, dated August 14. He speaks of the serious spread of the cholera at Ancona, Italy, where some eight hundred people have died, and isolated cases have happened in other parts of Italy, France and Spain. The local authorities have authorized seven days of quarantine for all arrivals from Italian, French and Spanish ports, including Gibraltar.

The United States Consul stationed at Port Mahon informs the State Department this morning, under date of August 14, of the arrival at Quarantine of a Turkish steamer which left Alexandria with 1,800 pilgrims. The steamer, he says, comes with 1,230, and reports having left on the way 500. Twenty deaths occurred from cholera on the passage.

The captain, at his arrival at Port Mahon, reported all well, but on examination of the steamer, dead bodies were found on board in a sad state of decomposition. The captain's statements are discredited, and of the five hundred not accounted for many died by the same disease. The Consul states that accounts received at that station concur in the opinion that the cholera is making its way westward.

Thus far the cholera has followed the pilgrims who, he says, are packed like sardines on ship board. Their religion does not allow them, while passing to and from Mecca, to sleep on a bed, to wash or to eat any warm food. They are covered with filth and vermin, and are spreading disease all over the Mediterranean.

THE COMET IS COMING.—Beila's comet, which is now approaching its perihelion, will soon be visible in the heavens. It has rather a long journey to perform, being about one hundred and ten millions of miles distant at present. On the 1st of November next it will be close to the bright Alpha Pegasi. Markab, one of the four bright stars forming the well known square of Pegasus. It then pursues a southerly course, crossing the celestial equator about the middle of December. It then crosses its old path in 1848 near the star separated into two comets. At the end of February, its distance from the earth will be less than twenty millions of miles. This comet's period is about six and three-quarter years. The superstitious are apt to accept these erratic bodies as omens of coming evil. The last time one of them took a peep over the earth people began to prepare for the end of the world. It is a pity that we cannot always have a comet, if this would be the effect. It is likely, however, that this one will be considered as evidence of the approach of the cholera. *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

PROSECUTIONS FOR TREASON.—According to a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who writes from Huntsville, Alabama, political offenders at the South are to be proceeded against without delay. Under date of the 27th ultimo, he says:

"I met James Q. Smith, the District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama, a few minutes since, and from him I learned that preparations were being made for the prosecution of such rebels as fail to obtain pardon from the President."

A PROCLAMATION, BY W. W. HOLDEN, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR, TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Mason will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"First—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or other

wise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

"Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

"Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy."

"Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion."

"Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion."

"Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities."

"Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion."

"Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy."

"Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States."

"Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion."

"Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States."

"Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction."

"Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars."

"Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not henceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate."

Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred

and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the sixtieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor.

By the Governor: LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants

And Attors at Law—Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-31.

SHOE THREAD, Spun Cotton, Chlorine, and Shot Gun.

Sep. 8, 1865-25-4c.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Cures Rheumatism, certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous.

Sep. 8, 1865-28-1w.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather, and Starch.

Aug. 22-31.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

House and Lot in Raleigh for Sale.

HALF ACRE LOT WITH A VERY NEAT

House on it, four rooms down stairs, and up stairs. Good garden spot attached. Situated on the North western part of the City.

30-4c.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

For Sale.

A VERY GOOD RIDING SADDLE, AND

two very good side saddles. Also a good Box Soap which can be sold very low by the box.

30-4c.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.

ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA

\$10,000 On the Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.

Go to coin for sale also.

20-4c.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A LOT OF VERY FINE FURNITURE CON-

sisting of Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, Tea Table, Sideboard, fine Crochery and Glass Ware, Beds, Mattresses, fine Carpets, &c., &c. Also a very fine wood Piano.

30-4c.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &c.

For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wax Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

August 28, 1865.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middling and Shoulders.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3c

W. B. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c., IN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &c., &c., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26-1c.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 15th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a stone bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss" plan, or plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R. W. LASSITER,

President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.

25-4c.

Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro Patriot, Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 15th day of September and send bills to duty. "Standard."

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed

of thirty N. C. State bonds of \$1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1865. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered.) Ten from 11 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1865, and issued under an "Act authorizing the public Treasury to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 45. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery: see act of 1856 chapter 16. A few Copies only were attached to the first twenty. I was also of two certificates of Bank Stock, No. 48, of the Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 48, the other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of \$500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.

WAKE CO., N. C., Aug. 25-law6w [w]

CASTINGS.

To accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make 0 STEEL RAILS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shop.

ALBERT JOHNSON, Gun's Shop.

Aug. 23-4c.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH,

HART & LEWIS

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware, &c. House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Irons, Oil Lamps and Wicks. Also select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, FAYETTE ST. WYOMING, RALEIGH, N. C.

Aug. 23m